WASHINGTON

The Expose of Butler's Efforts to Control the President's Cabinet.

BEN WADE BESET BY OFFICE SEEKERS.

Proceedings in the House of Representatives.

AMENDMENT OF THE BANKRUPT ACT.

Ben Wade Already Beset by Office Seekers-Candidates for His Cabinet.

pating the success of impeachment, considble wirepuiling is going on in the way of securing Cablust appointments under the prospective administration. It is understood that Senator Conness, of California, whose Senatorial term expires next been appointed, is making great exertions to secure the Secretaryship of the Department of the Interior. In this aspiration it is mentioned that he is not alone, but that he is closely pursued by General Thayer, Senator from Nebraska. The contest has grown quite animated, and both parties are said to be sanguine of success. Ben Wade, who looks at ers with a recognition of that very practical teaching of philosophy, "never count your chickens before they are hatched," keeps aloof from these contests, and, it is said, refuses to recognize any claims or to make any promises until he sees himself in a condition to shower his patronage upon the most deservenacted by "Old Ben" is received with great dissatisfaction by the office seekers, who continually harass him. Old Ben says it will be time enough to talk of offices when there are any to dispose of. The Testimony Ruled Out in the Impenchment

Practically the ruling out of the testimony of Cabi-

net officers, as to the advice given to the President respecting the constitutionality of the Civil Tenure bill, appears to be of little importance. The President's message to the Senate reciting what the members of his Cabinet said on the subject, their opinns, advice, &c., was introduced into the case at an early stage by the prosecution, and is, therefore, a part of the documentary evidence by which Manager Butler and his colleagues are bound. It is understood that the President's counsel take this view of it and intend to argue accordingly.

the President's Case.
There is a good deal of excitement to-night re-

pecting the probable vote on the impeachment rticles. Most people here appear to be of the opinion that conviction is now certain, though no new reason is arged for the belief. A legion of radical missionaries are here talking loudly about the political necessity, the enormity of President Johnson's crimes, the punishment in store for traitorous nators who dare to vote for acquittal, and everyof impeachment. Their antics are enough to disgust men with any independence of spirit or sense f justice. It is hard if they do not effect more harm for their cause than good.

The Summing Up on the Impeachment Trial. Manager Boutwell proposes to deliver his entire speech to-morrow before the Court of Impeachment, otwithstanding its great length. It contains about tion from the slips printed in advance. Mr. Evarts will speak on Thursday in behalf of the President. The Expose of Butler's Efforts to Control the

President's Cabinet.
The expose of Eutler's efforts to control Johnson's Cabinet in 1865 has also caused considerable excitement. Coming just at this moment it is a severe blow to Butler and men of his stamp, who would set themselves up for the purest and most disinterested of patriots. The hollowness of their claims thus ited is patent to every one. A quondam member of Butler's staff called upon me to-night and de dared that Herbert's letter had not been written Butler's knowledge or consent, and therefore, a great injustice had been innocent party. On being queshowever, the aforesaid officer said he had not been authorized by Butler to contradict my despatch, but that nevertheless he (the officer) knew that Herbert's letter had been composed and mailed by authority. It is highly improbable that Herbert or anybody else would have so meddled with Butler's affairs without some authority. Forthcoming Circular of the Comptroller of

the Currency.

The Comptroller of the Currency will publish in a

few days an important circular giving a detailed state ment and explanation of the items that may constitute the lawful money reserve which the national banks of the country are required to keep by sections thirty-one and thirty-two of the National Currency act. As the officers of some of the banks do not appear to understand this subject fully, this circular is intended to correct any erroneous impres-

sions that may have been formed.

The Alaska Purchase—Mission to Russia. A Washington despatch to the Ecening Telegrams says:—It has been ascertained that the Russian Minster here has no authority from his government to extend the time stipulated in the treaty between the United States and Russia for the payment of the money fort he Alaska purchase as long as may be necessary. In view of this fact it is understood that the State Department has despatched Ward H. Lamon, of this city, to Russia, to obtain from that government as long an extension of time as may be necessary to get the House to make an appropriation to pay for Alaska. It is the opinion of the Russian Minister here that there will be no trouble in prevailing upon his government to grant the necessary extension of time.

Confederate Property Recovered in Europe and Elsewhere. A communication from the Secretary of the Trensury to the House shows that the Department has recovered of Confederate property in Europe \$144,157. and has disbursed \$90,000 for counsel and other ex-penses. The Secretary also transmitted information concerning a settlement made by the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co. He says the efforts of the government to recover Confederate property abroad have not been confined to rope, but have been extended to other parts of the world, especially to the West Indies, in which the exertions have been diligently and successfully prosecuted; but, as the resolution of the House ap-alied only to such efforts made in Europe, this only

soon after the cessation of hostilities in the South-ern States. The result of all these arrangements has been the actual recovery of property of the Confederates to a large amount, with much more which it is confidently believed will in due time be recovered. To end the controversy or suits in England with Frazer, Trenholm & Co., an agreement was made with them in September, 1867, which was approved by the President, that firm paying precisely that which the United States may lawfully claim in a court of chancery, neither more nor less, in substance as follows:-Delivering up the property of the Confederate States, unless the same he subject to excepted legal or equitable un-doubted claims of theirs, valid in law, on contracts made during their agency for the Confederates. The agreement secures all to which the United States are

rally four of the cruisers of the Con Silerate govern-ment, namely, the Sumter, Tallahassec, Shenandoah a id Rappahannock, together with some other miscellan. Ols parcels and property, amounting to proceeds to 31. %, 170. In these cases the government has stending content ed that it has the right in law to take posses.

Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, passed Feb.

sion of any public property of the Confederates wherever it may be found, whether it home or in foreign countries, claiming power to do this summarily and as of right, and of course in the United States or on the high seas, demanding of the foreign courts of law in foreign countries that they shall co-operate in enabling the United States to reclaim the property by suit, if brought into the ports of any such foreign government. Suits are pending in England against sundry parties, among which are the Blakeny Ordnance Company to recover ordnance contracted for by the Confederates, as also against two of the financial agents of the Confederates. namely, James B. Ferguson and Colin McRae. The archives of the so-called Confederate government, now in possession of called Confederate government, now in possession of the United States, show that many million were re-ceived and disbursed by McRae on Confederate loans in Europe, and the object of the suit is to reach any balance which may have remained on his hands at the time of the extinction of the confederacy.

There is only one suit in France; but that is of con siderable importance as to the principle to be decided It is against the wealthy shipbuilding firm of Armand Fils & Company, to recover a large amount placed in their hands to be employed in the construction of a ship or ships of war for the use of the Confederate government. The case has not yet come to an

Spinner, special agent on account of Confederate property recovered in Europe, show the following andoah, \$108,632 18; from the sale of the Sumter and Tallahassee, \$32,715 48: from R. P. Waller, Confederbursements on account of the above were \$99,308 76 for counsels' fees, special agents, &c. Hon. Caleb Cushing received a fee of \$5,000. The Secretary of the Treasury says much exaggeration existed as to the balance remaining in the hands of Confederates

Installation of the Municipal Officers of Alex andria, Va.

According to information received here this morn ing the Mayor and members of the City Councils, with other municipal officers recently appointed by Generai Schofield for Alexandria, Va., were installed there to-day. Only a few of the new officers are old citizens. About thirty of the old officers who were unable to take the so-called iron-clad oath as required by General Schofield were removed, and those who could take it, some eight or ten in number, were retained. All the new appointees are white.

The Names of Applicants for Office and Their

Endorsers.
The force of the appointment office of the Treasury Department is now engaged in preparing for transmission to the House of Representatives the required list, in response to the resolution adopted yesterday, asking the Secretary of the Treasury to communicate the names of all persons who have applied for appointment to office since the 20th day of last Febru ary, with the names of the members of Congress and others recommending them, &c. It will be sent to

Despatches from the Asiatic Squadron. The Navy Department received despatches from Rear Admiral Rowan dated Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, February 21, announcing the arrival of the United States steamer Piscataqua, Captain Ammen commanding, at that placeafter a twenty days' voyage from Rio Janiero; her officers and crew al She would proceed from there to her station

as flagship of the Asiatic squadron. Freedmen's Bureau Agents Ordered Not to Interfere in the Louisiana Election.

Brevet Major General Buchanan, commander of the Fifth Military District and Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Louisiana, has issued an order forbidding agents of the Bureau to take any active part in politics, as such action will not be tolerated. He having received information that certain agents were so engaged, he has directed that they cease to meddle in any manner with politics, or forward their resignations. An agent failing to comply with this order will be summarily dis

ton Cases.

It appears from the official record that the Court of Claims has rendered judgments in fifty-four cases growing out of captured or abundoned cotton, all, excepting fourteen of them, during the present term of the court. The amounts range from \$800 or less to \$123,000. The claimants under the law are required to prove their loyalty during the late war. The following are some of the names and the amounts respectively awarded:— Celestine Eslase, \$26,543; J. Sliver, \$14,000; Joseph Purcell, \$18,000; Patrick Coogan, \$16,800; Patrick Moran, \$10,800; G. J. Cunningham, \$12,514; Max S. Myers, \$12,416; Bartholomew Foley, \$26,840; Helen Albert, \$26,700; J. A. Hadnall, \$43,900; V. B. Gaither, \$58,422; P. B. Barringer, \$32,573; Simon Gustman. \$18,000, and Randolph L. Mott, \$123,138. The claims aggregate about \$623,000.

Nominations Rejected and Confirmed. The Senate in executive session vesterday rejected

the nomination of Minara H. Farley, of California, to be Surveyor General of that State, and confirmed the nomination of Hedgeman Slack to be United States Marshal for the District of West Virginia.

Statistics of Our Trade With the British

American Provinces.
The Director of the Bureau of Statistics has compiled a statement showing the nature and extent of our trade with the British American provinces during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, of which

our trade with the British American provinces during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, of which the following is a synopsis:—

Total value of imports from Canada, \$26,397,867; of which \$7,482,726 were free and \$18,915,141 dutiable: the total estimated duties upon which was \$3,799,710. Of the free goods the principal articles were:—Gold coin, \$4,408,191, and sliver coin, \$2,231,202. Of the dutiable articles the principal ones were:—Live stock and poultry, \$1,831,614; butter, \$640,236; saleratus, \$96,639; copper ore, \$128,208; wheat, \$3,262,866; wheat flour, \$1,763,635; rye, \$149,361; bariey, \$2,012,547; oats, \$244,135; wool, \$220,899; cabinetware, furniture and wooden wares, \$170,130; lumber, timber, laths and staves, \$5,699,860, and frewood, \$169,032. Total imports from other British American provinces on the Atlantic, \$5,144,841, of which, free, \$1,140,443; dutiable, \$4,004,398; on which the estimate duties were:—Gold coin, \$142,485; oil and other products of the American fisheries, \$2,6,152. Of the dutiable the principal articles were:—Live stock and poultry, \$40,745; bituminous coal, \$552,200; product of the principal fisheries, \$1,42,410; seai oil, \$168,782; whale oil, \$115,360; potatoes, \$54,843; sugars, \$77,983; molasses from sugar cane, \$147,078; cabinet ware, furniture and wooden wares, \$54,098; lumber, timber, laths and staves, \$471,394; frewood, \$100,415. Total from Canada and other British American provinces on the Atlantic, \$31,542,708, of which free, \$5,823,169; and dutlable, \$22,919,630; upon which the total estimated dutles were \$5,902,572.

Navy Paymaster Bridge Retired.

Horatio Bridge, Paymaster in the United States

Horatio Bridge, Paymaster in the United States Navy, and Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, has been retired under the law of Congress retiring officers at sixty-two years of age. Three promotions in the Pay Department necessarily follow.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1868. PETITIONS, ETC.

Mr. CHANLER. (dem.) of N. Y., presented the memorial of Alexander S. Devine, C. W. Durant, E. E. Litchfield and others in favor of the New York and Washington Railway. Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Mr. TAYLOB, (rep.) of Pa., presented four petitions

Mr. Taylor, (rep.) of Pa., presented four petitions from one hundred and fifty citizens of Virginia, producers and manufacturers of American sumac, in favor of a specific duty on imported sumac. In favor of a specific duty on imported sumac. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

**The report of the Committee on Accounts in favor of lighting the hall of the House by electricity was called up by Mr. Baoomall, (rep.) of Pa., Chairman of the committee, and was read. It closes with resolutions directing the Clerk to cause the present corner tubes to be removed, and to have the burners replaced with lava tipped burners and connected with an electric battery, the work to be done under the direction of the Capitol Extension Committee, at an expense not exceeding \$6,000. The resolutions were agreed to.

Correction of The Journal.

Mr. Nielack, (dem.) of Ind., rose to a correction of the Journal. He had been recorded as voting against the bill concerning the Rights of American Citizens in Foreign States, whereas he had distinctly voted for it. The Journal was corrected.

Bemocratic Move to Recall, the Imprachment Managers.

Mr. Robinson, (dem.) of N. Y., offered the following resolution:—

Mr. MULLISS, (rep.) of Tenn., rose to move to lay he resolution on the table. Mr. Washburne, (rep.) of Ill., inquired whether the speaker ruled that the resolution was a question of

Privilege?
The SPEAKER ruled that it was a question of privi-Mr. WASHBURNE objected to its reception and con

Mr. Robinson inquired whether that objection could deprive him of his right to argue in support of the resolution.

The Speaker replied that it could and referred to the rule on the subject and to the ruling in former Congresses. The question would be whether the House would now consider the resolution.

The vote was taken by yeas and nays and resuled, yeas 18, nays 91—a party vote. So the House refused to consider the resolution.

General Sherman and the impeachment managers and resuled, of privilege a resolution reciting a paragraph which appeared in the Baltimore *American* of April 15, to the effect that Lieutenant General Sherman had been before the impeachment Managers and had been minutely examined in reference to his interviews with the President, and that it was understood that the declination of General Buther to proceed with the cross-examination of General Buther to proceed with the cross-examination of General Sherman was in view of that preliminary examination, and providing for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the facts in order to vindicate the Managers from such aspersions.

Mr. Washburns, of Ill., inquired whether the reso-

from such aspersions.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Ill., inquired whether the reso MT. WASHBURNE, Of Ill., inquired whether the resolution was a question of privilege?
The SPEAKER decided that it was not, and gave the reasons for the decision. He submitted the question to the House and the House decided in the same way.
MT. ELDRIDGE, (dem.) of Wis., asked unanimous consent to have the resolution of Mr. Phelps agreed to, but Mr. Kelsey, (rep.) of N. Y., objected.
THE STEAMBOAT PASSENGER LAW.
MT. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal., introduced a bill amendatory of the tenth section of the Steamboat Passenger law. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.
THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH LINES.

Passenger law. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TELEGRAPH LINES.
Mr. INGERSOLL, (rep.) of lil., offered a resolution instructing the Post office Committee to inquire into the expediency of securing to the general government the exclusive control of all telegraph lines within the United States. Adopted.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.
Mr. Driggs, (rep.) of Mich., offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of extending the franking privilege to the members of the legislative branches of such foreign governments as extend the same to the legislative members of the government, which was adopted.

REFORTS OF COMMITTEES.

legislative members of the government, which was adopted.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER proceeded, as the business of the morning hour, to the call of committees for reports. Mr. Pike, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee on Naval Affairs, presented a number of adverse reports, which were laid on the table.

Also the Senate bill for the restoration of Lieutenant Commander Jewett Abbott to the active list of the navy, which was passed.

Also the Senate joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to select suitable locations for powder magazines in the vicinity of New York, Boston and Portsmouth, N. H., which was passed.

Also the Senate joint resolution for the relief of George W. Doty, Commissioner of the United States Navy, on the retired list, which was passed.

Also the Senate bill for the relief of John S. Curningham, Paymaster of the United States Navy, to allow him \$1,671, money stolen from the money chest of the frigate Colorado. After explanation by Mr. PIKE in answer to the various questions the bill was passed.

Also the House bill to amend certain acts in rela-

Also the House bill to amend certain acts in rela-

Also the House bill to amend certain acts in relation to the Navy and Marine Corps. It limits the number of officers, non-commissioned officers and musicians of the Marine Corps to the number authorized by the act of March 2, 1867, and of privates to 1,500, now 3,600. The commissions of the present officers are not to be vacated, but no appointment is to be made in any of the grades until the number is reduced below the number provided by other sections of the bill. It abolishes the grades of mate and of the third assistant engineer in the navy and repeals all acts authorizing temporary acting officers in the navy. After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

the navy. After considerable discussion the bill was passed.

Also a joint resolution in relation to vessels enrolled and deensed for employment in the coasting trade and fisheries. The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until the next morning hour.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented messages from the President and executive communications on the following subjects:—On the imprisonment and destruction of the property of Antonio Pelletier by the people and authorities of Haute, with information in reference to Russian America; relative to certain efforts of the Treasury Department for the recovery of Confederate property in Europe. These were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Also reports on the improvement of the harbor of Alton, Ill., and on the survey of Eddy Island, Lisbon Point, Delaware river. Referred to the Committee on Commerce. Relative to the survey of the eastern boundary of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Amendment to the Eastern boundary of the Choctaw and Chickasaw country. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

aw and Chickasaw country. Referred to the Committee on Indian Amairs.

AMENDMENT TO THE BANKRUFT LAW.

The House then, at two o'clock, proceeded to the consideration of the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Jenckes, (rep.) of R. I., for the amendment of the bankrupie; act, and Mr. Jenckes proceeded to explain its provisions.

Mr. Ellor, (rep.) of Mass., moved to amend the first section by making it read "January 1, 1869," instead of "June 1, 1860."

Mr. Paine, (rep.) of Wis., desired to move an amendment to insert in the first section, before the word "bankruptey," the word "voluntary."

Mr. Jenckes declined to let the amendment be offered, saying that it applied to both forms of bankruptey.

ruptcy.

Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., made some remarks against the policy of engrafting on the permanent bankruptcy of the country the principle that a man can be disparaged under it who is unable to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness. The idea of that fifty per cent provision was a good one. It was to hold country in solvent, at the earliest period of his in-

bankruptey of the country the principle that a man can be disparaged under it who is unable to pay fifty per cent of his indebtedness. The idea of that fifty per cent provision was a good one. It was to hold out to an insolvent, at the earliest period of his insolvent, an inducement to come forward and notify his creditors and distribute his property among them. Mr. JENCKES declared that there was nothing like that fifty per cent provision in the bankruptey or insolvent system of any State or nation except in the case of Massachusetts.

Mr. DAWES showed how well the provision worked in Massachusetts, and declared that the Bankrupt law of that State could not have been maintained without that provision.

Mr. Parks admitted the argument might be good in cases of voluntary bankruptey. He gave notice that an effort would soon be made to make the provisions of the buil absointe for the discharge of debtors, no matter what proportion of their indebtedness they may be able to pay.

Mr. MANNARD, (rep.) of Tenn., desired to offer an amendment limiting the application of the extension of the of those who cannot pay fifty per cent to design the contracted subsequently to the passage of the offers, on the provision might be applicable to flee ordered, on the ground that it was contrary to the principle of the bill. He arreed that while the fifty her cent provision might be applicable to flee ordered, on the ground that it was contrary to the principle of the bill. He arreed that while the fifty her cent provision might be applicable to flee ordered, on the ground that it was contrary to the principle of the bill. He arreed that while the fifty her cent provision might be applicable to flee offered, on the ground that it was contrary to the principle of the bill. He arreed that while the fifty her cent provision might be applied to file of the principal development of the provision allowing discharge where the debtors cannot pay fifty per cent of their indebted principal development and the provision shall be applied to the

GALVESTON-Steamship Wimington-Mr Klemcker, wife and two children; Wm Klemcker, wite and three children; Mrs Memcker, wite and three children; Mrs Monnitz, Pillon and wife, James Polarad, Mrs Francood, Hrs Mrs Monnitz, Pillon and wife, James Polarad, Mrs Francood, Hrman, O Q Tuele, D McCarty, Mr Ripley, Mr Kenney, P Hutchings, James Griffin, P Collins.

Departures.

Scuthampton and Hamburg Steamship Hammonis-A Heidstet, Dr Emil Noeggerrath, P J Hecker, Dr Wa Rrowne, Mr and Mrs Joseph Blyanes, three children and infant; Mrs Ocear Lowi, two children, infant and servant; Mr and Mrs B Sindskofe shift and servant; Samuel Thomer, Mrs Colean Lowi, two children, Infant and servant; Mrs Ocear Lowi, two children, Hrs Jester A Hannuer, Mrs Ocear Lowi, two children, Hrs. J Reitzenstein, Mrs Ocear Lowi, Reitzenstein, Mrs Ocear Lowi, Reitzenstein, Mrs Ocear Lowi, Mrs J Reitzenstein, J Re

THE STATE CAPITAL.

ds and opponents, and a shower of amen

ments was offered and rejected. At one o'clock, when the Senate adjourned, amendments had

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. The Eric Bill Signed by the Governor-Action

in Both Houses Upon Other Important Bills.

The Governor to-night signed the Eric Railroad

The Assembly to-day rejected the bill for a West

Shore Railroad to Albany. The Arcade bill was favorably reported from the Committee of the Whole

in the Senate, and was then laid on the table, the

object being to still further amend it. The Avenue C Railroad bill has passed both houses.

Trial of George W. Cole for the Murder of L.

H. Hiscock-Difficulties of Empanelling a

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge Ingraham presiding, for the trial of George W. Cole, indicted

for the murder of L. Harris Hiscock, convened at ten

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

The morning session was occupied in the consider-tion of the bill incorporating the New York Arcade

Underground Railway. The Assembly bill was sub-stituted for the Senate bill. Several amendments were adopted, but before their consideration was completed a recess was ordered until four o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

The consideration of the Arcade Underground Railway bill was resumed, and it was finally reported complete. The principal amendments made provide

complete. The principal amendments made provide that it shall not be lawful for the company to appropriate any vault or opening without first having secured the consent of the owners of a majority of the lots fronting upon Broadway along the line of the road, except in cases where the openings are inside the curb, and the individual consent will be sufficient. The company not to have s the right to remove or appropriate any vanit above the City Hall park until the road is completed to said park. The \$300,000 forfeit in case the road is not built as required to go to the city instead of the State. The road to be built strictly on the Arcade plan and according to the model.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, April 21, 1868.

BILLS PASSED.

To appoint commissioners for the fisheries of the State of New York; to incorporate the New York and Brooklyn Iron Tubular Company; to incorporate the Fishkil Railroad company; to provide for the safety of life on the city railroads in New York; to change the name of the Emigrant Savings Bank, of Buffalo, to the Mechanics' Savings Bank; to incorporate the Sangerties Savings Bank; to incorporate the Sangerties Savings Bank; to incorporate the Milton Perry Company; to amend the charter of the People's Savings bank, of Yonkers; to incorporate the New York Health and Accident Insurance Company; to secure a supply of water for Saratoga Springs.

Recess until half-past three.

Afternoon Gession.

REPORT FROM COMPTROLLER CONNOLLY.

The Speaker presented a communication from Comptroller Connolly giving a list of unpaid judgments against the city of New York and stating the total amount to be over \$200,000. He recommends that provisions be made for the payment of the same in City Tax Levy.

To compel the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to

In City Tax Levy.

BILLS PASSED.

To compel the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company to carry passengers over their route without change of cars and without delay and detention; to extend Lexington avenue. New York: to incorporate the Yonkers and Alpine Ferry Company; reappropriating \$5,000 to the New York Law Library.

The Assembly then took a recess to half-past seven o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrivale.

ALBANY, April 21, 1868

ALBANY, April 21, 1868.

ALBANY, April 21, 1868.

een adopted prohibiting the company

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Interesting Letter of the Citizens' Association to Governor Fenton-Enormous Increase of The Arcade Underground Railroad-Passage in the House of the Bill to Extend Fifth

Taxation.
CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, \$
813 BROADWAY, April 18, 1868.
Hon. REUBEN E. FENTON, Governor of the State of ALBANY, April 21, 1868. The Arcade Underground Railroad bill was considered in Committee of the Whole by the Senate to-day. A great deal of discussion took place between

DEAR SIR-In view of the fact that the Tax Levy oills of the city and county of new York have not ye reached the Senate of this State from the Assembly, and that it is evident that sufficient time will hardly be allowed for the proper investigation of those bills tention to the propriety of protecting the taxpayers who are to be assessed under those acts by your offi-cial power of veto, should the abuses of previous

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

been adopted prohibiting the company from interfering with private vaults on the line of Broadway above the City Hall until the section of the road below the Park is completed, and then only when the consent of a majority of the property owners on the line of Broadway above the City Hall is obtained, provided, however, that the company shall not be restricted in the right to excavate between the sidewalk curbstones and to purchase the privilege of removing individual vaults.

The friends of the scheme claim that they have greatly strengthened its chances by these amendments and that there is no doubt of its final passage. The Central Underground party are here with the friends of A. T. Stewart fighting the bill at every step. years in the passage of those acts be repeated in this. The Comptroller estimates that the total tax to be raised in this city this year will be \$21,298,972. But this estimate is based on the sums he has recom-mended as necessary for the year's expenses. Since

The bill to extend Fifth avenue to West Broadway by the widening of Thompson street passed the House to-day.

The Vanderbilt men have appeared on the carpet again to-day. Their courage is admirable. Their presence has something to do with the Pro Rata, Hudson River Steamboat, West Shore Railroad and like anti-Vanderbilt bills.

mended as necessary for the year's expenses. Since the Tax Levy acts were introduced into the Assembly a great number of persons have applied to the committee of that House for appropriations to be added to the levies, which, if allowed, would swell that total to two or three millions of dollars more of this vast sum the following will have to be allowed as a matter of course.

First—For State purposes, \$5,564,426.

Second—For the State commissions, under special laws, about \$4,000,000.

But the balance, or about \$11,500,000, rests altogether at the discretion of the Legislature and may be decreased at their pleasure. This \$11,500,000 is for the expenses of our city and county officials for city and county purposes for the year 1868. About \$4,000,000 of it is asked for by the Common Council and about \$2,800,000 is asked for by the Supervisors. But there will be additional sums asked for by the officials for various purposes. The Common Council will demand \$600,000 more and the Supervisors are said to want \$2,000,000 more.

The two Tax Levy acts cover items amounting in the aggregate to about \$11,000,000. These vast sums are to be used up for all the various purposes on pretence of which so many millions have been heretofore expended. The necessity for such expenditures the public is now very well informed of, and the cry is general that no need exists for such expenditures. The Citizens' Association has appeared before the

fore expended. The necessity for such expenditures the public is now very well informed of, and the cry is general that no need exists for such extravagance.

The Citizens' Association has appeared before the committee of the Assembly and remonstrated against particular items, urging that the sums demanded by the Common Council and Supervisors should in some cases not be allowed at all and in other cases but a half or even a quarter of the money asked for should be given. If the Legislature will confine the city and county officials to the amounts which are absolutely needed a reduction of \$3,000,000 will be made in the taxes of this year. But to act intelligently on the suggestions of the taxpayers, to examine these levies critically and reflect what is extravagant in the estimates, requires time. The Assembly and Senate should have a month at least to devote to the work. The State Supply bill, which does not call for more than half the amount of our taxes, is taken up by the Legislature in time to devote careful examination to it; one month, and sometives two months are employed upon it, but the castom heretofore with the New York Tax bills, involving ultimately over \$22,000,000, has been to dispose of them in one or two days. It is plain that this custom is to be adopted again this year. The city tax levy was introduced into the Assembly three months ago, and the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and yet the county tax levy about two months ago, and we county an amount and the period which the Senate should be allowed for the same purpose. There are more than one hundred and twenty different general tiems of app presiding, for the trial of George W. Cole, indicted for the murder of L. Harris Hiscock, convened at ten o'clock A. M. Mr. Hadley interposed a challenge to the array of the panel of jurors, on the ground that the jurors originally summoned to try the prisoner have not been summoned to appear at this term of the court, and that the names of such jurors do not appear upon the return of the Sheriff and their names are not now in the box; wherefore the defendant prays the panel may be quashed.

District Attorney Smith read from the code to show that the challenge could not be sustained, Judge Ingraham overruled the challenge.

Several of the jurors summoned presented excuses and were received. The jurors were then called. The first eight jurors called were challenged and set aside. The ninth juror called, John Becker, of Guliderland, was sworn as a juror. The challenge by the defence being withdrawn, the tenth juror called—Michael H. Kennedy, of Albany—was sworn as a juror. The challenge by the defence being withdrawn, the twenty-third juror called—John Patterson, of Bethlehem—was sworn as a juror. The thirty-second juror called—Joseph Brand, of Rensselaerville—was sworn as a juror. The balance of the panel was then exhausted, and the Sheriff was directed to summon twenty talismen.

The court then took a recess to half-past three o'clock P, M, at which hour it met again.

Mr. Hadley stated the defence had just learned that a very important witness for the defence was detained at home by illness. The defence had offered counsel for the prosecution to have the testimony taken without requiring his presence; but as they had not consented to this, it might be necessary for the defence to ask for a postponement of the trial.

Judge Ingraham stated that he had no authority to grant a postponement at this stage of the proceedings, although it might be done by consent.

Mr. Parker read from the Revised Statutes to show that the court had authority to grant an order requiring testimony to be taken.

The court decided that

cleaning, the water and sewerage systems, the clerical forces and the ordinary routine business of the municipality.

The conduct of each department by the chief of it; his pregations for saving money, or his carclessness as regards economy are all directly before the Législature for their investigation. When the Comptroller asks this year for \$547,130 cs for his department the Street Commissioner \$1,975,180 for his; the Corporation Counsel, \$75,481 for his; the Legislative Department, \$294,300 for theirs; the Board of Education, \$2,900,000 for theirs; the city courts, \$191,022 for theirs; the Board of Supervisors, \$2,800,000 for theirs; the Board of Supervisors, \$2,800,000 for theirs; and when the taxpayers, who have to pay all these sums, represent that they are extrawagant and unnecessary, the Legislature must sit as a jury to determine which party speaks truly in the matter; whether the officials are trying to get too much or the taxpayers are trying give them too little, and the responsibility lies with the Legislature for every dollar it allows over what is economical and just.

In this investigation it is not only the sums asked for which are the subject of scrutiny by the Legislature, but the public officers who ask for these sums are also on trial before it. They must give an account of what, they have spent and show that it has not been wasted. The people from whose pockets the money is taken stand before the Senate and Assembly and accuse these public officers of misconduct are implied in every application for a reduction of the Tax Levy estimates; and yet these accused officials not only make no effort to have a full and deliberate investigation, but saction and permit the bills to be so held back and retarded that no thorough The clerk proceeded to call the list of talesmen. Of the twenty talesmen but one was sworn as The panel being exhausted the Sheriff was directed to summon one hundred talesmen from the body of the county, and the court adjourned until Wednesday at ten o'clo z in the morning.

are implied in every application for a reduction of the Tax Levy estimates; and yet these accused one cials not only make no effort to have a full and deliberate investigation, but sanction and permit the bulls to be so held back and retarded that no thorough investigation can ever be made. It is time that the Legislature awoke to a sense of its responsibility in regard to the taxes of New York city. The right to fix the amount and authorize the imposition of the tax has been reserved by the Senate and Assembly. The Legislature declines to give such power to any local body or board, for fear the people would be oppressed. It declined to enact as law a bill introduced this session to permit a jury of our tax-payers to fix the yearly taxes, lest this, too, should be abused. But what justice is there in reserving this right and this power, and then exercising it hurriedly and improvidently? and yet this is what the Legislature has been doing year after year, and what it seems to intend to do this year. Should it actually be practised this year there is but one way to check it permanently and call the Legislature to a sense of the wrong it inflicts on our community; this way is for your Excellency to examine the tax levies as they are finally passed, and if you detect any of those monstrous oversights or fraudulent provisions which have so often been suffered to disgrace them, then to veto the hill. Should the Legislature provisions which have so often been suffered to disgrace them, then to veto the interests of labor, property, law and order, and call an extra session to consider your veto. Such a detarmined stand on your part will end at one blow the oppression of the taxpayers and the people generally of New York, and for every successive year it will be found that the Legislature, warned that it must respect the magnitude of the interests involved, will dispose of these tax bills with becoming care and deliberation. Should the Legislature based on sidered, then the relief asked for by the association at your h

indications of any such reasonable proceeding on the part of the Legislature. Its hundred days have expired, and the lax levies are not yet passed through one of its branches.

No remedy is too stringent to apply to the evil under which we suffer. In afficen years the taxes of the city have increased from \$6,000,000 to \$22,000,000. This progression has been steady and gradual; what will they amount to affeen years from now? Since 1830 the population of the city has increased four hundred per cent, but in the same time the taxes have increased four thousand per cent.

In order to hide the actual increase of tax and to keep down the rate, the valuation of our city property has been raised higher and higher until now we in the city of New York have to pay nearly haif the taxes of the whole State. The fact is that a slow but sure confiscation of our property is going on in order that our despoilers may riot with the public money. Year after year public officials rise from comparative powerty to extraordinary wealth, while year after year the taxpayer and the rent payer are muciced in growing sums. If the value of property in the city of New York were assessed on the state the rate of taxation in the city of New York would be so great as to cause revolution. It would nearly amount to the legal interest of money, or seven per cent; and the holder of real estate in New York would become little more than a middleman to wring the rental from his tenants and hand it over to the gentlemen who do him the favor to govern the city of \$25.000.

A year shorte of persons brought up and educated to regard public office as a heritage in families or the right of kinship or political infuence crowd with their names the pay rolls of the city and county; to satisfy the even increasing numbers new offices are created and salaries enlarged. That portion of the community which accumulates property in legitimate pursuits of commerce and manufacture are forced to support an army of pensioners and the system which has placed them in power.

two classes residing in New York City—the Very 1 he and the very poor. It is a singular fact that tre largest investments now made here in real estate a comade by men, who have grown weatthy in publication. Public improvements," so called, are projected in the interest of persons who own property which they desire to be suddenly enhanced. In value at the cost of other property which they desire to be suddenly enhanced in value at the cost of other property which they desire to be suddenly enhanced in value at the cost of other property which they desired to enrich a few speculators. Under the forms of law the system increases every year.

To end the system and to check the men who froft by it it is only necessary to watch the source whence they derive their subsistence. This is the tax levy. The tax levies are really filled with two classes of appropriations—one for the objects of government, the other for what is usually called plunder. They are so interwoven that it is only by careful scrutiny they are distinguished. To grant the one and to disallow the other is the real work of the Legislatures about the tax bill. It is no excuse for the members of the tax levies they are merely following the example of their predecessors; for the Legislature of inst year, with a view of abrogating this custom and of giving future Legislatures full opportunity to pass noon all the items of the levies enacted that "hereafter all estimates for the anticipated annual expenditures of all boards and departments of the government of the city of New York shall be made by the chief officer of every such board or department, in connection with the Mayor and Comptroller of said city, and submitted to the Common Council of said city at the first meeting thereof in January of each year; and submitted to the Common Council of said city at the first meeting thereof in January of each year; and said estimates whether acted upon or not by said Common Council, shall be presented by the said Mayor to the Legislature of the bear within three w

THE PRUSSIAN SCHOOL SHIP NIOBE.

as a frigate, having on board the junior class of Prus sian naval cadets, arrived at this port on Saturday, and is now anchored off the Battery, her formidable appearance attracting the attention of all who visit that section of the city.

HER CRUISE-SIZE-ARMAMENT. The Niobe left the naval scaport of Kiel on the 4th of September, 1867, and after visiting several of the more prominent ports in Europe proceeded to the West Indies, about the islands of which Prussia has for three years made the cruising ground for its naval school ships. All the ports vana a short time since she sailed for Norfolk; but stormy and foggy weather intervening, her cours was changed to this harbor. This vessel is about ten

stormy and foggy weather intervening, her course was changed to this harbor. This vessel is about ten years old, constructed of oak, has three fall decks, is ship rigged and possesses accommodations of an excellent character. Her model does not indicate a high degree of speed, nor is this essential in a vessel of her nature, inasmuch as space is the grand requisite. Notwithstanding her buiging, clumey bow and the absence of fine architectural lines, with the aid of her immense canvasshe has logged eight and ten knots per hour. The tonnage of this vessel is 1,052 tons, Prussian measurement. Although vesterday morning was very inclement, the rain beating in under the awnings over the upper deck, causing, with the chilling atmosphere, the vessel—as a man-of-war at such times is—to be rather a disagreeable place, the Niobe presented a picture of discipline and nearness.

Her armament, in position on the upper and main decks, consists of twenty-two guns, both smooth and rine bores, the former numbering eighteen thirty-six pounders, the latter four thirty-two pounders. The size and class of this vessel entitle her to many more guns of like calibre, but the room required to pleasantly accommodate the cadets has necessitated the reduction made. All the smaller arms on board are of the most improved patterns.

The mission of the Niobe, of course, is of the most peaceful nature, having for its object aions the instruction of the cadets—of which there are forty-eight on board—in the various studies of semanship, gunnery and navigation, and other duties ordinary and extraordinary incident to life on board naval vessels. After one year's life here, they are subjected to a more rigid examination, when they are sent on board this vessel. After one year's life here, they are subjected to a more rigid examination, when they are ordered to the Naval College at Kiel—an institution similar to those of the Naval acceleny at Annapolis and the Imperial Naval School at Brest, France—to remain one year, when, after still another examin examination, they become sub-licutenanis. Following this they are required to have five years of active sea service, when they are promoted to the runk of Heutenanis. At the mayal school all the studies necessary, such as naval tactices, artiliery, engineering, naval architecture, laws of nations, military and naval government, drafting, astronomical calculations, languages, &c., are taught them. In this connection it is interesting to learn that owing to the rapidly increasing havy of Prussia and its status as a naval power, next year there will be appointed a larger number than these now receiving the preliminary instruction as cadets. Of the vessels now in process of construction by this nation, there is at the naval scaport, Kiel, an iren-cad over 7,000 tons burden, which-will receive an armament of twenty-two 300 pounds breach loading rifle cannon.

The following is the list of the officers of

The following Micheller St. Montes School Capitalin—Commander Berger. School Capitalin—Commander Count of Monts. Lieutenants—Baron Von Nostlitz, Schering, Schroder, Albrecht, Karcher. Sub-Lieutenants—Baron von Levetzow, Thomsen, Sub-Lieutenants—Baron von Levetzow, Sub-Lieutenants—Baron von

Leutenanis—Baron von Nostitz, Schering, Schroder, Albrecht, Karcher.

Sub-Lieutenanis—Baron von Levetzow, Thomsen, Baron von Litzewitz.

Chaplain—Rathmann.

Staff Surgeon—Dr. Leschke.

Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Wiedemann.

These with the cadets and crew comprise two hundred and eighty men, the personnel of the ship.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OFFICERS AND CADETS.

The pleasantness of Sunday morning enticed many of the officers of this vessel on shore, eager to view the wonders of the city. They visited its prominent portions, uttered ejaculations of supprise at the size of the buildings and their architecture, but they were amazed at the dulness everywhere apparent, ignorant of the character of our laws, touching the manner of the day's observance, and returned to their vessel disappointed. But in the week the Niobe will remain in our harbor they will have an opportonity of viewing the busy throng that dash through our thoroughlares, the rapidity with which business is conducted, the grandeur of our avenues, the beauties of the Park and the annasement loving spirit of our citizens. They design to accomplish such a tour of the city, and should we have weather of a pleasant nature, some will extend their trip as far as the Falls of Niagara.

The resident Consulate General visited the Niobe on Monday morning, and after transacting business of an official nature with the Captain accompanied hun to the shore. This vessel when she leaves our port will sail for Plymouth, England.

THE HORSE MARKET.

This market, which was just beginning to look up, bay been again depressed alightly by the inclement state of the weather, as owners dislike sending their stock by boat or rail during such a season. Weatherstate of the weather, as owners dislike sending their stock by boat or rail during such a season. Weatherwise folks, however, predict a change soon, and if they be correct, all ruly time may be looked for; for there are pienty of good horses waiting over for more sunny days and less rain, and their owners are doubtiess anxious to traile and speculate in others. Buyers are also scarce; for even what stock is in the market they are unwilling to purchase on account of the risk in transportation, of colds and other accidents in this wet and stormy weather. One thing occurred in the horse market yeaterday, which was not incinded in the programme of the day's sales, and that was the holding of a public auction in Printing Honse square, near the city Hall, where, to the amazemant and gratification of little shoe blacks and other garcons of that class, who undoubtedly had no intention of buying, a poor, miserable, weather beaten animal was "dragged" up and down to display its fine points, of which the poor creature had plenty; for the dulest eye could see that every bone in its body was trying to make its way out through the skin. Whether the owner succeeded in finding a purchaser has not been yet publicly announced. This incident, however, had no effect on the regular market, where two auctions were held. The one, at

ALE ST JOHNSON A VAN TASSELL.

at their mart in Thirteenth street, was faisiy attended, and there Wais some pretty good stock on hand, but purchasers were not as numerous as usual at these salesrooms. The stock sold brought pretty full prices, however. A team of black horses, alx teen hands high, seven and nine years, true in harness, one could trot in 2:39, together in three and a half minutes, warranted sound, were sold for \$500; and dark bay horse, sixteen hands, five years this spring, for \$140, and a sorrel trotting horse, fifteen hands, eight years, true in harness, trotted in 2:45, on the Peekskill track, fetched \$300. A beautiful brown Bashaw stallion, fifteen and a quarter hands; eight years